

CLAIMS:

1. A motor comprising:

a plurality of excitation coils;

5 a commutator having a plurality of segments, wherein each coil is connected to corresponding ones of the segments;

a plurality of supply brushes slidable on the segments, wherein the supply brushes include a plurality of supply brushes each having one of an anode and a cathode, and at

10 least one supply brush having the other one of an anode and a cathode, and wherein the supply brushes each simultaneously contact different one of the segments; and

a short-circuit line for short-circuiting segments that simultaneously contact the supply brushes of the same pole,

15 wherein the supply brushes of the same pole separate from the short-circuited segments at different times.

2. The motor according to claim 1, wherein, among the supply brushes of the same pole, the supply brush that lastly
20 separates from the short-circuited segment has a higher electrical resistance than the other supply brushes of the same pole.

3. The motor according to claim 1, wherein, among the
25 supply brushes of the same pole, the supply brush that lastly separates from the short-circuited segment has a greater volume than the other supply brushes of the same pole.

4. The motor according to claim 1, wherein the segments
30 are arranged along a circumferential direction of the commutator and have the same circumferential width;

wherein the supply brushes of the same pole have the same width as the segments along the circumferential direction of the commutator; and

35 wherein, when one of the supply brushes of the same pole

is contacting one of the segments without displacement, the other supply brushes of the same pole contact the corresponding ones of the segments with displacement along the circumferential direction.

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5. The motor according to claim 1, wherein the segments are arranged along a circumferential direction of the commutator and have the same circumferential width;

10 wherein each of the supply brushes of the same pole has a predetermined effective contacting width along the circumferential direction of the commutator, in which effective contacting width the supply brush contacts segments, wherein the effective contacting widths are the same as the circumferential width of the segments;

15 wherein, if the short-circuited segments are imaginarily overlaid on each other without circumferential displacement while maintaining the relative positions with the contacting brushes, the effective contacting width of the overlaid brushes along the circumferential direction of the commutator
20 is greater than the circumferential width of the segments.

6. The motor according to claim 1, wherein the segments are arranged along a circumferential direction of the commutator and have the same circumferential width;

25 wherein each of the supply brushes of the same pole has a predetermined effective contacting width along the circumferential direction of the commutator, in which effective contacting width the supply brush contacts segments, wherein the effective contacting width of at least one of the
30 supply brushes of the same pole is less than the circumferential width of the segments;

wherein, if the short-circuited segments are imaginarily overlaid on each other without circumferential displacement while maintaining the relative positions with the contacting
35 brushes, the effective contacting width of the overlaid

brushes along the circumferential direction of the commutator is equal to or greater than the circumferential width of the segments.

5 7. The motor according to claim 1, wherein the segments are arranged along a circumferential direction of the commutator and have the same circumferential width;

 wherein each of the supply brushes of the same pole has a predetermined effective contacting width along the
10 circumferential direction of the commutator, in which effective contacting width the supply brush contacts segments, wherein the effective contacting widths are less than the circumferential width of the segments; and

 wherein, if the short-circuited segments are imaginarily
15 overlaid on each other without circumferential displacement while maintaining the relative positions with the contacting brushes, the effective contacting width of the overlaid brushes along the circumferential direction of the commutator is less than the circumferential width of the segments.

20 8. The motor according to claim 1, wherein the segments are arranged along a circumferential direction of the commutator and have the same circumferential width;

 wherein each of the supply brushes of the same pole has a
25 predetermined effective contacting width along the circumferential direction of the commutator, in which effective contacting width the supply brush contacts segments, wherein, among the supply brushes of the same pole, the effective contacting width of the supply brush that lastly
30 separates from the short-circuited segment is greater than the other supply brushes of the same pole;

 wherein, if the short-circuited segments are imaginarily overlaid on each other without circumferential displacement while maintaining the relative positions with the contacting
35 brushes, all the supply brushes of the same pole are within

the effective contacting width of the supply brush of the same pole that has the greatest effective contacting width with respect to the circumferential direction of the commutator.

5 9. A motor comprising:

 a plurality of excitation coils;

 a commutator having a plurality of segments, wherein each coil is connected to corresponding ones of the segments; and

 a first brush that supplies electric current to the
10 segments and a second brush that does not supply electric current to the segments, wherein each brush are arranged to slide on the segments, wherein, when the first brush contacts one of the segments, the second brush simultaneously contacts another segment of the same potential as the segment
15 contacting the first brush, and wherein, when the first brush separates from the contacting segment, the second brush separates from the segment of the same potential as the segment from which the first brush has separated after a delay.

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 10. The motor according to claim 9, wherein the second brush has a higher electric resistance than the first brush.

 11. The motor according to claim 9, wherein the second
25 brush contacts the same segment as the segment that the first brush contacts.

 12. The motor according to claim 9, further comprising a short-circuit line, wherein the short-circuit line short-
30 circuits the segments of the same potential that the first and second brushes contact simultaneously, and wherein the second segment contacts a different one of the segments from the segment that the first brush contacts.

35 13. The motor according to claim 11, wherein the second

brush is located at a position that is displaced from the position of the first brush by a predetermined angle with respect to the circumferential direction of the commutator.

5 14. The motor according to claim 9, wherein the segments are arranged along a circumferential direction of the commutator and have the same circumferential width;

 wherein each of the first and second supply brushes has a predetermined effective contacting width along the
10 circumferential direction of the commutator, in which effective contacting width the supply brush contacts segments, wherein the effective contacting widths are the same as the circumferential width of the segments; and

 wherein, if the segments at the same potential are
15 imaginarily overlaid on each other without circumferential displacement while maintaining the relative positions with the contacting first and second brushes, the effective contacting width of the overlaid first and second brushes along the circumferential direction of the commutator is greater than
20 the circumferential width of the segments.

 15. The motor according to claim 9, wherein the width of the second brush is greater than that of the first brush with respect to the circumferential direction of the commutator.

25 16. The motor according to claim 9, wherein the second brush has a smaller volume than the first brush.

 17. A motor comprising:
30 a plurality of excitation coils;
 a commutator having a plurality of segments, wherein each coil is connected to corresponding ones of the segments; and
 a first brush that supplies electric current to the segments and a second brush that does not supply electric
35 current to the segments, wherein, when the first brush

separates from any of the segments due to rotation of the commutator, the second brush short-circuits, for a predetermined period, a first segment, which is at the same potential as the segment from which the first brush is separating, with a second segment, which is adjacent to the first segment.

18. The motor according to claim 17, wherein the second brush has a higher electric resistance than the first brush.

19. The motor according to claim 17, wherein the second brush contacts the same segment as the segment that the first brush contacts.

20. The motor according to claim 17, further comprising a short-circuit line, wherein the short-circuit line short-circuits the segments of the same potential that the first and second brushes contact simultaneously, and wherein the second segment contacts a different one of the segments from the segment that the first brush contacts.

21. The motor according to claim 19, wherein the second brush is located at a position that is displaced from the position of the first brush by a predetermined angle with respect to the circumferential direction of the commutator.

22. The motor according to claim 17, wherein the segments are arranged along a circumferential direction of the commutator and have the same circumferential width;

wherein each of the first and second supply brushes has a predetermined effective contacting width along the circumferential direction of the commutator, in which effective contacting width the supply brush contacts segments, wherein the effective contacting widths are the same as the circumferential width of the segments; and

wherein, if the segments at the same potential are imaginarily overlaid on each other without circumferential displacement while maintaining the relative positions with the contacting first and second brushes, the effective contacting width of the overlaid first and second brushes along the circumferential direction of the commutator is greater than the circumferential width of the segments.

23. The motor according to claim 17, wherein the width of the second brush is greater than that of the first brush with respect to the circumferential direction of the commutator.

24. The motor according to claim 17, wherein the second brush has a smaller volume than the first brush.

25. A motor comprising:

six magnetic poles arranged at equal angular intervals along a circumferential direction, wherein each adjacent pair of the magnetic poles have different magnetic properties;

an armature having eight teeth, the teeth being arranged at equal angular intervals along a circumferential direction;

eight excitation coils, each being wound about one of the teeth by way of concentrated winding;

a commutator having twenty-four segments, wherein ends of each excitation coil are connected corresponding ones of the segments;

a plurality of short-circuiting members, wherein each short-circuiting member connects two of the segments that are connected to the excitation coils and one of the segments that are not connected to the excitation coils to one another, such that two of the excitation coils that are arranged at a 135° interval about the axis of the armature are simultaneously supplied with electricity, and wherein the segments in each group of short-circuited three segments are arranged at 120° intervals; and

a plurality of supply brushes slidable on the segments, wherein the supply brushes include first and second brushes at the same pole, wherein the second brush has a higher electrical resistance than the first supply brush, wherein the
5 first and second supply brushes simultaneously contact the two segments in one of the sets of three segments that are connected to the corresponding excitation coils, wherein the first and second brushes are arranged at an angular interval less than 120° , so that, when the first brush separates from
10 the contacting segment, the second brush separates from the segment that is short-circuited with the segment from which the first brush has separated after a delay.

26. A motor comprising:

15 six magnetic poles arranged at equal angular intervals along a circumferential direction, wherein each adjacent pair of the magnetic poles have different magnetic properties;

an armature having eight teeth, the teeth being arranged at equal angular intervals along a circumferential direction;

20 eight excitation coils, each being wound about one of the teeth by way of concentrated winding;

a commutator having twenty-four segments, wherein ends of each excitation coil are connected corresponding ones of the segments;

25 a plurality of short-circuiting members, wherein each short-circuiting member connects two of the segments that are connected to the excitation coils and one of the segments that are not connected to the excitation coils to one another, such that two of the excitation coils that are arranged at a 135°
30 interval about the axis of the armature are simultaneously supplied with electricity, and wherein the segments in each group of short-circuited three segments are arranged at 120° intervals; and

a plurality of supply brushes slidable on the segments,
35 wherein the supply brushes include a first brush that supplies

electricity to the segments and a second brush that does not supply electricity to the segments, wherein the first and second supply brushes simultaneously contact the two segments in one of the sets of three segments that are connected to the corresponding excitation coils, wherein the first and second brushes are arranged at an angular interval less than 120° , so that, when the first brush separates from the contacting segment, the second brush separates from the segment that is short-circuited with the segment from which the first brush has separated after a delay.